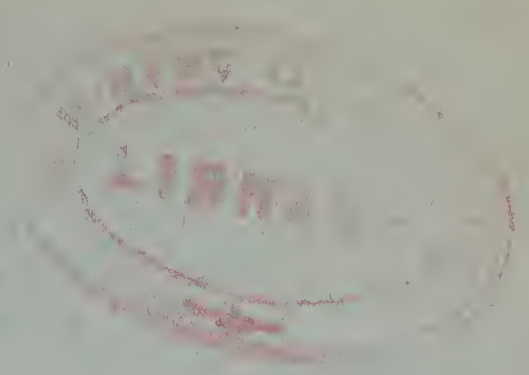


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BOROUGH OF OSSETT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

for the year ending

DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR.



OSSETT:

S. COCKBURN AND SON, THE BOROUGH PRINTING WORKS
AND "OBSERVER" OFFICE.

Sanitary Committee, 1937.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. E. BICKLE (Mayor).

Members :

ALDERMAN D. ELLIS, J.P.

„ G. MOORHOUSE.

„ W. PATTERSON.

„ C. MASON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. ARMITAGE.

„ A. F. GLOVER.

„ N. MARSDEN, J.P.

„ E. B. NETTLETON.

„ H. OLDROYD.

„ J. W. GILL.


„ C. STEAD.

„ S. B. STEAD.

„ P. ELLIS.

„ O. BETTLEY.

„ R. HALL.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Officer of Child Welfare
and Ante-Natal Clinics:

JOHN S. COAD, M.B., B.S.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

BASIL WADE, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

Temporary Additional Sanitary Inspector:

JOSEPH L. TONG, M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.

Health Visitor:

Nurse LOY.

BOROUGH OF OSSETT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Medical Officer's
Report for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

I wish to thank the Committee for the support they have
afforded me during my short tenure of the office, and to thank
the Officials for the valuable aid they have given me in com-
piling this Report.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN S. COAD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area: 3,332 acres.

Population (Census, 1931): 14,834.

Estimated population, 1937: 14,350.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931): 3,721.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931): 3,793.

Rateable value of the property within the Borough, £66,040.

Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated): £239.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—Ossett is essentially an industrial town, and, as such, naturally gives employment to the greater part of its population. There has been, however, in recent years, a proportional increase of a purely residential nature. This latter development can, in part, be attributed to the improved amenities of the town, as exemplified in the building of many new houses of modern type, and also to some extent to the local trade depression, which has forced many workers to go farther afield for their employment.

The principal local industries are the sorting of rags and the manufacture of shoddy and mungo, industries peculiar to this district of the West Riding. Many women and girls are employed in these trades, which, while having no ill-effects in itself, makes it extremely difficult to obtain Home Helps in maternity cases and in cases of sickness. The only other industry of importance is coal mining, many men and boys being employed in the two mines within the Borough and in those of adjacent areas. Apart from these major industries, however, many smaller ones have been attracted to the town, and, although not worthy of individual mention, they collectively give employment to a considerable number of people. Discounting an

occasional case of anthrax in connection with the sorting of wool, none of these industries can be said to have any adverse influence on public health.

For many years now the depression affecting the major industries, except for a few bright periods, remains unchanged. The number of people receiving unemployment benefit has increased. The following are the official figures for 1936 and 1937. The insurable population is 3,960.

					Number of persons receiving unemployment benefit	
					Dec., 1936.	Dec., 1937.
Men,	18-64 years	...	...	...	467	550
Boys,	16-17 years	...	...	...	2	3
Boys,	14-15 years	...	...	...	—	—
Women,	18-64 years	...	...	...	48	189
Girls,	16-17 years	...	...	...	3	21
Girls,	14-15 years	...	...	...	—	2
					<hr/> 520 <hr/>	<hr/> 765 <hr/>

In spite of this increase in unemployment, it is gratifying to observe that there has been a decrease in the amount of Public Assistance necessary during the year.

				1936.	1937.
Number of persons receiving					
Outdoor Relief				484	456
Amount expended on Public					
Assistance				£8,914 9s. 1d.	£7,659 19s. 7d.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	122	108	230
Illegitimate	2	6	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	124	114	238
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate: 16·27.

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	4	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total births: 20·6.

DEATHS.

	121	108	229
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from other Puerperal causes ... ..	...	...	Nil.
Total Death Rate ... ..	...	...	15·9.
Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000			
live births ... ..	...	...	68.
Deaths from Measles ... ..	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	1.

The population, as estimated by the Registrar-General for 1938, is 14,320. This is a decrease of 30 as compared with 1936. Comparative figures regarding the population for the last 10 years are included in Appendix I.

There were no maternal deaths in 1937.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 68. This is higher than it has been for some years. Reference to the following table, however, shows that one-third of the deaths were definitely unavoidable, being due to congenital malformations, while a further three deaths were caused through prematurity—another factor which is often difficult to control.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age.

	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Measles									
Whooping Cough									
Diarrhœa		1							1
Bronchitis				2			1		3
Pneumonia								3	3
Premature Birth	3								3
Congenital Malformations	2				2			1	5
Misadventure ...								1	1
Totals ...	5	1		2	2		1	5	16

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The laboratory facilities for the Borough are provided by the West Riding County Council, and swabs, pathological specimens, T.B. sputum, etc., can be sent to the County Laboratory by the local general practitioners. This service is provided free of charge.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

Non-Infective Cases and Accidents.—These cases are conveyed to Hospital by Motor Ambulance owned by the Corporation. This service is available day and night. The Ambulance has now been in use for many years, and, although still serviceable, it does not provide the exact degree of comfort one would wish for in the more serious cases of illness.

The scale of fees charged for use of the Ambulance is as follows:—

				s.	d.
To Leeds Hospitals	...	...	...	20	0
To Dewsbury Infirmary	...	...	...	7	6
To Staincliffe Hospital	...	...	...	7	6
To Clayton Hospital	...	...	...	10	0

Infectious Cases.—Cases of infectious disease are removed to the Dewsbury Infectious Diseases Hospital by an Ambulance belonging to the Hospital. A charge of 5s. is made to the Corporation for each case.

(c) Home Nursing.

General.—The local Nursing Association employ one full-time Nurse, who attends to cases of this nature.

Midwifery.—Two County Midwives are provided under the County scheme to attend to maternity cases within the Borough. This provision is only just adequate.

HOSPITALS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The only Hospital in the Borough is the Small-Pox Hospital, Storrs Hill, which is maintained in a state of readiness should any case of small-pox occur. It was last used during the outbreak in 1930.

Although there are no Consulting Hospitals in the Borough, Ossett is particularly well served in this matter, in that the Voluntary Hospitals of Leeds, Dewsbury and Wakefield are all within easy reach. A scheme of voluntary contributions to these Hospitals is in force in the area, which entitles the contributors and their families to receive treatment free of charge.

Venereal Disease.

Clinics are provided by the West Riding County Council at the Leeds General Infirmary, Dewsbury Infirmary and Clayton Hospital, Wakefield. Patients may be referred to any of these Clinics by their own doctor.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is run by the West Riding County Council. Patients may be sent by their own doctor to see the Chief Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary, Almshouse Lane, Wakefield, on Tuesdays, at two o'clock. Dr. H. A. Crowther, the Chief Tuberculosis Officer, or one of his staff will visit (at the request of a general practitioner) any patient residing in Ossett who is unable to travel to Wakefield.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Child Welfare Clinics and Clinics for ante-natal supervision are conducted at Croft House. This building has been well adapted for these purposes and is excellently situated to serve the whole population of the Borough.

Child Welfare Clinics are held on Monday afternoons at 2.30 p.m., and Ante-Natal Clinics on the first Wednesday of each month at 6 p.m.

It is intended to extend these services in the near future as, owing to their increasing popularity, it is becoming impossible to give the individual attention one would wish to each patient.

Child Welfare Clinics.

This Clinic is provided for children up to five years of age; infants and toddlers attending at the same time. The Clinic is a purely consulting one, and children requiring treatment are referred to their own doctors. In the running of this clinic a tremendous amount of excellent work is done by the Voluntary Committee, so that the mere expression of gratitude to these ladies seems a totally inadequate return for their services.

Milk foods and food accessories are sold at the clinic at a slight profit, which is utilised in providing free food in necessitous cases. The Corporation does not make any grant towards this service, as the provision existing has been quite adequate.

The total quantity of dried milk supplied during 1937 was 3,410lb.

	£	s.	d.
Value of dried milk sold	240	19	8
Value of dried milk given free	27	6	8
Value of other food sold	44	10	7
Value of other food given free	12	15	3

CHILD WELFARE.

Total attendances during the year—

(a) Children under one year	2,649
(b) Children between one and five years	2,450

Total number of children who attended the Centre for the first time during the year—

(a) Under one year	183
(b) From one to five	32

Total number of children who were in attendance at the end of the year—

(a) Under one year	...	...	...	145
(b) From one to five	...	...	...	358

Percentage of infants under one year to notified births who attended the Centre: 94 per cent.

Visits by Health Visitor—

(a) To expectant mothers—				
(1) First visits	...	...	...	32
(2) Total visits	...	...	...	39
(b) To children under one year—				
(1) First visits	...	...	...	203
(2) Total visits	...	...	...	1,105
(c) To children between one and five	...			1,242

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The total number of expectant mothers who attended the Clinic during the year was 106; this figure represents 54·4 per cent of the notified births. The number of attendances at all Clinics during the year was 256.

Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend the Clinic by their doctors and by the two County Midwives.

Dental Treatment.

The Corporation have adopted a scheme whereby expectant mothers attending the Clinic may receive any necessary dental treatment free of charge.

Maternity Outfits.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits are obtainable at the Clinic.

Institutional Provision for Mothers.

The Corporation have an agreement with the Leeds Maternity Hospital whereby any cases of complicated labour may be admitted. The Corporation meet the cost of treatment and recover this from the patients according to a scale which has been adopted, the scale being:—

Where the income of the house, after deducting 5s. for each child of school age, does not exceed 30s. per week—Free.

Not exceeding 35s. per week—The amount of the Maternity Benefit to be paid.

Not exceeding 40s. per week—Half the amount of the fees charged to be paid.

Exceeding 50s. per week—The total amount of the fees charged to be paid.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

No case under this heading has occurred within the Borough during the year.

Orthopædic Treatment.

No special arrangements are made, cases being sent to the General Infirmary.

Nursing Homes Act.

One Home in the Borough was closed down during the year on the grounds of insufficient supervision.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The Pildacre supply has again proved eminently satisfactory, both as regards the quantity and the quality of the water.

Samples of the crude and treated water have been tested by the County Analyst each month, and the reports show that there has been very little variation in its chemical constitution.

The hardness of the untreated water does vary from time to time, but this has been carefully checked by daily estimations, so that the water as supplied to consumers has maintained a constant low degree of hardness.

Bacteriological examination of the water has been made throughout the year by the County Pathologist, who reports

that the water is satisfactory according to the standard recommended by the Ministry of Health.

The following are copies of the chemical and bacteriological reports:—

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of water collected direct from source (well), Ossett (crude) :—

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 1,360 per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 24 per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli.

None in 100 ml. of water.

The examination shows that this water is satisfactory according to the standard recommended by the Ministry of Health.

P. L. SUTHERLAND.

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of water collected direct from source (well), Ossett (treated) :—

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 1 per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 1 per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli.

None in 100ml. of water.

The examination shows that this water is satisfactory according to the standard recommended by the Ministry of Health.

P. L. SUTHERLAND.

Analytical Report upon two Samples of Water from Pildacre.

Parts per 100,000.					Crude.	Treated.
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	129.40	105.79
Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	2.40	2.00
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Mineral Solids	...	...	...	...	127.00	103.79
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Silica	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00
Iron and Alumina	...	...	...	...	.40	.60
Calcium	...	...	...	...	6.40	.48
Magnesium	...	...	...	...	3.17	.79
Sulphate	...	...	...	...	28.84	28.84
Chloride	...	...	...	...	20.60	20.60
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	28.80	13.78
Sodium	...	...	...	...	35.79	35.70
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					127.00	103.79
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	...	58.51	28.11
General Composition.						
Calcium Bicarbonate	...	...	...	...	25.92	1.94
Magnesium Bicarbonate	...	...	...	...	19.33	4.84
Sodium Bicarbonate	...	...	...	...	31.44	31.12
Sodium Sulphate	...	...	...	...	42.48	42.48
Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	34.14	34.14
Silica, Iron and Alumina	...	...	...	...	3.40	3.60
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					156.71	118.12
Subtract Volatile Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	...	29.71	14.33
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					127.00	103.79
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	15.98	1.19
Magnesium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	10.98	2.74
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	.050	.040
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	.003	.002
Oxygen required to oxidise organic matter in 1 hour at 98°F.	...	...	...	...	.032	.016
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	none	none
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	none	none
pH	...	...	...	...	6.8	8.5
Grains per gallon.						
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	23.0	3.6
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	16.2	3.2
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	6.8	0.4
Lead present	...	...	...	...	none	none
Lead present after 24 hours exposure to bright lead sheet	...	...	...	...	1/40	1/33

A. JAFFE,

Richardson and Jaffe.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for this information.

Sewage Works, Spa.

Area drained 1,950 acres; population drained, about 10,000.

Water Consumption.

Domestic, 172,526,000 gallons per annum; trade, 51,249,000 gallons per annum.

Flow of Sewage.

Daily volume (average dry weather flow), about 1,000,000 gallons. No recent gaugings.

Trade Effluents.

Combined system of sewage. There are 4 storm overflows. Fixed weirs. Storm water purified in tanks.

Outfall Works at Healey.

Area drained 1,250 acres. Population drained, about 4,500.

Flow of Sewage.

Daily volume (average dry weather flow), about 360,000 gallons. No recent gaugings.

Trade Effluents.

Proportionate volume about 270,000 gallons, chiefly from dye-pans.

Storm Water.

Combined system. There are four storm overflows. Fixed weirs. Purified by land filtration.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

The Authority exercising supervision is the West Riding Rivers Board. The result of frequent inspections during the year has been satisfactory. Means are adopted by manufacturers to prevent pollution.

Water Closets and Conversions.

Number of existing earth closets, 31st December, 1937	287
Number of privies converted during the year	59
Number of additional water closets provided to exist- ing property (including those provided at factories and workshops)	11

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 80 cases of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, were notified. This is a considerable increase over the number of cases notified in 1936, and is mainly due to the greater incidence of scarlet fever, which tended to reach epidemic proportions, especially during the month of December, when 22 of the 48 cases occurred. The disease, fortunately, was of a mild type, causing no deaths, and without any serious complications.

The incidence of diphtheria was the same as in the previous year; of the six cases who contracted the disease, none had been immunised.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1937.

DISEASE.	Total Cases at all Ages.	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox															
Scarlet Fever ...	48			1	1	3	20	11	5	5	2			46	
Diphtheria ...	6			1			1	1		2	1			6	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)															
Puerperal Fever															
Puerperal Pyrexia	2									2					
Pneumonia ...	20	1	1	1		2	1	1	3	4	5	1			14
Anthrax	1									1				1	
Erysipelas ...	2									1	1				

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE WARDS OF THE BOROUGH.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Anthrax.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
North Ward	11	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	0
East Ward	13	1	0	5	0	0	3	0	1
Central Ward ...	16	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0
West Ward	6	2	1	10	1	0	1	0	0

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The schools were again circularised during the year, and, principally as a result of this, a further 68 children were immunised against diphtheria. The scheme for the immunisation of children is conducted by the West Riding County Council, who supply the vaccine and are responsible for the payment of the doctor's fees. It is therefore no cost to the Corporation or to the parents of the children, and is available to any child on application to the family doctor.

Vaccination.

As in previous years, vaccination of children has been seriously neglected. Thirty-two children were vaccinated in 1937, this representing only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total births. With such a small percentage of children receiving this treatment, a small-pox epidemic in the near future would have disastrous results.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Only one case of this disease was notified, viz.:—

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated At home.	In Hospital.				
1	—	1	1	—	—	—

Tuberculosis.

During the year eight cases of tuberculosis were notified, six of the pulmonary type and two of the non-pulmonary type. There were nine deaths from this disease.

Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of abdominal tuberculosis were admitted to Sanatoria.

Age Periods.				New Cases.				Deaths.			
				Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...					
1	...	...	...					
5	...	...	...			1					
10	...	...	...	1							
15	...	...	...					
20	...	...	...	0	0	1					
25	...	...	...	2						1	
30	...	...	...					
35	...	...	...					1			
40	...	...	...	1				1			
45	...	...	...	1							
50	...	...	...		0			2	1	1	
55	...	...	...	1							
65 and upwards	...	...	...					2			
Totals	...	...	...	6	0	2	0	6	1	2	0

Cancer.

Thirty-five deaths from cancer are recorded. The following chart shows the type and incidence in the various age groups:—

Type.	Males.			Females.		
	35-45 years.	45-65 years.	Over 65 years.	35-45 years.	45-65 years.	Over 65 years.
Stomach and Intestinal Tract		7	4		7	2
Lungs ...	1	1				1
Ovary ...					3	1
Bladder ...					1	1
Liver ...			2			
Prostate ...			1			
Breast ...					1	
Cervix Uteri ...					1	1
Totals ...	1	8	7		13	6

APPENDIX I.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1937.

(b) Transferred to the District from outside.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	ANALYSIS OF NEXT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.													
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
	Measles														
	Scarlet Fever ..														
	Whooping Cough ..														
1	Diphtheria and croup	1						1							
	Influenza	9									2	1	5	1	
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..														
	Cerebro Spinal Fever														
	Encephalitis Lethargica ..														
	Meningococcal Meningitis ..														
2	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7									2	1	3	1	
2	Other tuberculous diseases	2				1							1		
11	Cancer, malignant disease ..	35										1	21	13	
1	General Paralysis of Insane (Tabes D.) ..	1											1		
	Rheumatic Fever ..														
1	Diabetes	4											3	1	
4	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc	15										1	7	7	
6	Heart Disease ..	52									1	1	18	32	
	Aneurysm	1											1		
6	Other circulatory diseases ..	18										1	4	13	
3	Bronchitis	11	3										5	3	
3	Pneumonia (all forms)	14	3			1					1	2	4	3	
1	Other respiratory diseases ..	2										1	1		
	Ulcer of stomach or Duodenum ..														
	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	1	1												
1	Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	1										1			
6	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	16									3		7	6	
	Puerperal Sepsis ..														
	Cirrhosis of Liver ..														
	Other Diseases of Liver, etc...	2											1	1	
	Other Digestive Diseases ..	4											3	1	
	Acc. & Dis. of Pregnancy & Parturition ..														
3	Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth ..	7	7												
1	Suicides	2											2		
1	Other Deaths from Violence ..	2	1								1				
9	Other Defined Diseases	18	1			1				1	1	3	7	4	
	Causes Ill-defined or unknown ..														
2	Senility	4												4	
64	TOTALS	229	16			3			1	1	11	13	94	90	

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	OSSETT.
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
Births.					
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	16.27
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.34
Deaths.					
All causes ...	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	15.9
Typhoid and para- typhoid fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Scarlet fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07
Influenza ...	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.63
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.14
Notifications.					
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	3.5
Diphtheria ...	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0.40
Enteric fever ...	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.00
Erysipelas ...	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.14
Pneumonia ...	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	1.3
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60	68
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	0.2	4.2
Maternal Mortality.					
Puerperal sepsis	0.97	} Not available		—	0.00
Others	2.26				
Total	3.23				
Maternal Mortality.	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
Puerperal sepsis	0.94	} Not available			0.00
Others	2.17				
Total	3.11				
Notifications.					
Puerperal fever ...	} 13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15	0.14
Puerperal pyrexia				14.34	

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Number. 4	Rate. 5	Number. 6	Rate. 7	of Non- residents registered in the District. 8	of Residents not registered in the District. 9	Under 1 Year of Age Number. 10	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. 11	At all Ages. Number. 12 Rate 13
1	2									
1928	14,570	255	17.61	168	11.53		41	14	55	208 14.34
1929	14,760	248	16.90	195	13.21		57	21	88	252 17.07
1920	14,940	221	14.70	156	10.44		47	15	58	203 13.50
1931	14,838	224	15.09	185	12.60		42	16	71	227 15.30
1932	14,960	213	14.82	162	10.82		43	4	19	205 13.71
1933	14,780	199	13.46	143	9.66		54	9	45	197 13.32
1934	14,320	211	14.08	150	10.63		58	10	55	208 14.07
1935	14,110	236	16.44	153	10.83		57	13	64	210 14.87
1936	14,080	221	15.12	153	10.87		54	13	55	207 14.70
1937	14,350	233	16.27	165	11.5		64	13	68	229 15.9

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
Year ended 31st December, 1937.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF OSSETT.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Ninth Annual Report on the activities of my Department during the year ended 31st December, 1937. The details in respect of House Refuse Removal and Disposal are for the financial year ended 31st March, 1938.

During the year under review considerable time was expended on housing work and privy conversion in default of owners; at the same time every effort was made to keep up with the weekly round of routine work.

Meat inspection was responsible for continuous Sunday duties throughout the year.

HOUSING.

During the first three months of the year my Department was actively engaged on a slum clearance survey of the whole of the district. As a result of this work the Medical Officer of Health presented to the Council in April a Supplementary Schedule of Unfit Houses. The Schedule includes 347 dwellings, housing a population of 1,169 persons. For the purpose of re-housing displaced persons it is estimated that 313 new houses are required.

Following representations made by the Medical Officer of Health, thirteen areas were declared Clearance Areas. The number of houses included in the areas was fifty-one, with a

population of one hundred persons. Eight of the thirteen areas dealt with were included in the Supplementary Schedule mentioned above.

The following table gives details of areas.

Clearance Areas.

Name of Area.	No. of houses.	No. of occupants.	Remarks.
Robinson's Croft, Teall Street	7	25	Represented 1936. Order opposed. Order confirmed 1937 following Inquiry
Town End	2	8	Represented 1936. Order opposed. Order confirmed 1937 following Inquiry
South Parade No. 1	4	13	Represented 1936. Unopposed Order confirmed 1937
Radley Street No. 1	10	46	Represented 1936. Unopposed Order confirmed 1937
Radley Street No. 2	3	20	Represented 1936. Unopposed Order confirmed 1937
David Street No. 1	3	9	Represented 1936. Order opposed. Order confirmed 1937 following Inquiry
Leeds Road	2	9	Represented 1937. Unopposed Order confirmed 1937
School Street No. 1	8	38	Represented 1937. Unopposed Order confirmed 1937
School Street No. 2	3	17	Represented 1937. Order opposed. Order confirmed 1937 following Inquiry
High Street No. 1 ...	3	10	Represented 1937. Unopposed Order confirmed 1937
Sutton's Buildings	4	—	Represented 1937. Order opposed. Order confirmed 1937 following Inquiry
Low Fold, Town End	11	38	Represented 1937. Unopposed. Confirmation not to hand

Name of Area.	No. of houses.	No. of occupants.	Remarks.
Greatfield Road and Prospect Road	5	20	Represented 1937. Order in respect of 4 houses opposed. Inquiry pending
Town End No. 1 ...	3	19	Represented 1937. Order opposed. Inquiry pending
Town End No. 2 ...	2	9	Represented 1937. Unopposed. Confirmation not to hand
Town End No. 3 ...	2	11	Represented 1937. Unopposed. Confirmation not to hand
Langley's Buildings, Town End	3	13	Represented 1937. Unopposed. Confirmation not to hand
Prospect Road No. 1	2	13	Represented 1937. Order opposed. Inquiry pending
Greatfield Road No. 1	3	3	Represented 1937. Order opposed. Inquiry pending
Totals ...	80	321	

During the year twenty-eight houses on the Swithenbank Estate were completed and occupied by families from Clearance Areas.

During removal the furniture and effects of each household are van fumigated with HCN. For the purpose of safety all the bedding is passed through the steam disinfecter.

Since the houses were occupied contact with the tenants has been maintained. With one or two exceptions the interior walls of the houses have been made cheerful by distemper or colour-wash. In most cases the gardens are being cultivated.

Houses demolished during the year numbered seventeen—eight in Clearance Areas, five individual unfits, and four demolished by owner in anticipation of formal action by the Council.

Representations were made in respect of twelve individual unfit houses. The Council accepted an undertaking for reconditioning with additions (foodstores, washing accommodation, etc.) to four of the houses; Orders were made respecting five houses, and these Orders were pending at the close of the year.

House-building in the District continued to be active throughout the year; the total number of houses completed was 136—108 by private enterprise and 28 by the Council. Of the 108 houses built privately, 85 were of a type suitable for occupation by the working classes.

The additional number of houses available was no doubt responsible for some measure of relief in overcrowding. Forty-seven cases were relieved during the year; the number of persons concerned in such cases was 226.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during year—

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	28
(b) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	108
				Total	136

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	352
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose					429
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses [included under sub-head (i) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	113
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose					190
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	...	...	...	...	81
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	52
(b) Number [excluding those in sub-head (iii) (a) above] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	29

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	3
3. Action under statutory powers during the year—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(i) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation ...	12
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners—Section 11(3)—	
(a) To render houses fit for human habitation ...	4
(b) As to usage other than for human habitation ...	—
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of Closing Orders ...	—
(iii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The objectionable privy closet and midden, with the flies and other objectionable features, are no longer suitable conveniences for an urban community, and I am pleased to be able to record a further reduction in their number. It was necessary to resort to statutory action, and in the majority of cases the work had to be carried out in default. Preparation of plans, quantities, etc., increased the work of the department, and, in addition, had a slight effect on the rates by reason of a proportion of the cost having to be met by the Corporation. Nevertheless, I am firmly of opinion that the improvements effected are well worth the cost in time and money.

During the year 59 privies were converted to water-closets, and 36 ashpits and one privy abolished. The number of dustbins provided in substitution of ashpits was 100. Eleven additional water-closets were provided to existing property.

The following table gives details of improvements effected during the year:—

Privies converted to water-closets ...	...	...	59
Privies abolished ...	...	...	1
Additional water-closets provided to existing buildings ...	...	...	11
Water-closets provided to new buildings ...	...	...	132
Ashpits (wet) abolished ...	...	...	29
Ashpits (dry) abolished ...	...	...	7
Ashbins provided in substitution for ashpits ...	...	...	100
Ashbins provided for new buildings ...	...	...	222

The following table shows the existing sanitary accommodation at the end of 1937:—

Privies in connection with ashpits ...	...	...	287
Slop (tipper) closets ...	...	...	59
Water closets ...	...	...	3,701
Pail closets ...	...	...	7
Trough closets ...	...	...	69
Ashpits in connection with privies ...	...	...	205
Ashpits (dry) ...	...	...	198
Ashbins ...	...	...	3,651

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat.

Routine inspections of meat carcasses were carried out systematically throughout the year. The general quality of butchers' meat was well maintained throughout the year, and supplies were sufficient to meet the demands of the district.

A large percentage of the meat offered for sale is brought into the district alive.

Visits to slaughter-houses for the purpose of meat inspection numbered 918 during the year.

Following the seizure of a sheep carcass towards the close of 1936, legal proceedings were instituted against the person in whose possession the carcass was found. The case was brought before the Magistrates in January, 1937, at the Ossett Borough Court. The Magistrates found the case proved and fined the defendant £5 and costs.

Carcases Inspected and Percentage of Animals Found Diseased.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Totals.
Number inspected ...	566	122	7	1,068	3,140	4,903
All diseases except Tuberculosis.						
Whole carcasses ...	—	—	—	3	8	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	11	—	3	44	70
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.1%	9.0%	—	0.05%	1.6%	1.6%
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	5	—	—	1	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	26	24	—	—	327	377
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.7%	23.7%	—	—	10.4%	7.8%
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	6.8%	32.7%	—	0.05%	12%	2.63%

Eighteen food carcasses were found to be totally unfit for human food as compared with 20 in 1936.

The total weight of meat, etc., destroyed during the year was 4 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 21½ lbs., compared with 6 tons 5 cwts. 3 qrs. 25 lbs. in the previous year.

The following tables give particulars of carcasses and organs surrendered and destroyed:—

Carcasses with all organs condemned as totally unfit for human consumption.

Animal.			Tuberculosis.	Other conditions.
Heifers	...	...	1	—
Cows	...	...	*5	—
Swine	...	...	1	†8
Sheep	...	...	—	‡3

* 5 cows taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

† 8 swine—1 general fever, 1 erysipelas, 1 dropsy, 1 enteritis,
2 multiple injuries, 2 moribund.

‡ 3 sheep—1 multiple injuries, 2 moribund.

Carcasses partially condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Animal.			Tuberculosis.	Other conditions.
Heifers	...	...	1	—
Bullocks	...	...	1	—
Pigs	...	...	1	1

Various organs condemned as unfit for human consumption.

			Heads.	Tongues.	Lungs.	Livers.	Mesenteric Fats.
Tuberculosis.							
Cows	...	...	9	9	13	1	4
Bullocks	...	...	13	13	4	3	1
Heifers	...	...	3	3	1	—	—
Pigs	...	...	151	—	63	72	148
Parasitic Diseases.							
Cows	...	...	—	—	1	3	—
Bullocks	...	...	—	—	—	4	—
Heifers	...	...	—	—	1	1	—
Sheep	...	...	—	—	2	—	—
Inflammatory Diseases.							
Bullocks	...	...	—	—	1	3	—
Pigs	...	...	—	—	12	24	—

Summary of food destroyed during 1937:—

Beef and beef offals	...	...	5,784	pounds
Pork and pork offals	...	...	4,624	„
Mutton and mutton offals	...	...	305	„
Rabbit offals	...	...	1½	„
Meat pies	...	...	3	„

Total ... 10,717½

4 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 21½ lbs.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of slaughter-houses was reduced by one during the year; there are now 12 such premises in the district—11 licensed and one registered.

Generally the premises are kept in a clean and satisfactory state, and, with two exceptions, the buildings are satisfactory as to structural conditions.

During 1937, 981 visits were made to slaughter-houses, compared with 1,000 in 1936.

MARKETS AND FOOD SHOPS.

Food supplies exposed for sale received regular attention throughout the year. Markets are inspected at least once each market day, and a watchful eye is kept on shops where food—particularly meat and fish—is handled.

There were no seizures during the year.

MILK.

The quantity of milk produced in the district continues to be in excess of the requirements of the retail trade, and the production on several small dairy farms is sold to wholesalers outside the Borough.

Four farmers are licensed by the West Riding County Council for the production of Accredited milk, an increase of one on the figures for the previous year.

One hundred and twenty-nine visits were made to cowsheds and dairies during the year.

There are 28 registered cowkeepers, and 49 registered milk sellers in the district.

Cowsheds and dairies are generally of good construction and are kept in a fair state of repair and cleanliness.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

All premises where fish-frying is carried on were inspected in detail. At the time of the inspection there were 27 such premises in the district—26 occupied and one unoccupied.

Of the 26 occupied shops eight are wood structures.

Generally I found the premises and utensils in a reasonable state of cleanliness, there being only one case where the attention of the occupier had to be drawn to uncleanly conditions.

Apart from the wood shops previously mentioned, the use of wood cleaning sheds, and the use of wood—often three-ply—linings in sales shops is common. Wood is not sufficiently durable, and is not readily cleansed and made sweet.

In many cases the apartments where potatoes are washed and cleaned and fish prepared for cooking are small, inconvenient and badly constructed buildings. This side of the business is at least of equal importance with the sales shop, but as regards the type of structure in which it is carried on, it would appear in many cases to be of secondary consideration.

With regard to the use of wood as a lining for shop interiors, this material is not the most suitable for the purpose, and something more impervious should be used. This remark also applies to ordinary wallpapers.

The nature of the business demands a high standard of cleanliness, and the internal construction should be such as to allow the maintenance of a satisfactory hygienic condition with a reasonable amount of effort.

With the idea of effecting a general improvement in the trade the Council decided to make application to the Minister of Health for the trade of a fish-fryer to be scheduled an offensive trade. The Minister did not approve the application, and a further application has been made under the provisions of Section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for confirmation of by-laws with respect to this class of business. It is confidently anticipated that this application will receive approval.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Two licences were issued during the year, viz., two supplementary licences to retail Pasteurised milk.

Four producers are licensed by the West Riding County Council to produce Accredited milk.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

During the year nine notifications under Article 4 were received.

The nine offending animals were slaughtered under the provisions of the Order, and examined post-mortem by your Veterinary Surgeon, along with myself. Five of the cows were found to have the disease in an advanced form, and in the remainder the disease was localised to certain organs.

On the instructions of the Council, proceedings were taken against a farmer for failure to notify diseased conditions in accordance with Article 2(1). The case was heard at the Borough Court, and the defendant was fined £2 and costs.

The following table shows the forms of disease reported by the Veterinary Inspector, together with the valuation of each animal and the compensation paid to the respective owners:—

Case No.	Tuberculosis of the udder.	Giving tuberculous milk.	Tuberculous emaciation.	Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis.	Valuation.	Compensation to owner.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	—	1	—	—	12 0 0	9 0 0
2	—	—	—	1	10 0 0	7 10 0
3	1	—	—	—	20 0 0	5 0 0
4	—	—	—	1	12 0 0	9 0 0
5	—	—	—	1	8 0 0	2 0 0
6	1	—	—	—	15 0 0	11 5 0
7	—	—	—	1	16 0 0	12 0 0
8	—	—	—	1	12 0 0	3 0 0
9	1	—	—	—	16 0 0	12 0 0
Totals	3	1	—	5	121 0 0	70 15 0

The total value of the nine cows was £121 0s. 0d., and the amount of compensation paid to the owners was £70 15s. 0d.

After deducting expenses, the amount received for salvage was £28 3s. 7d.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

During the year one case of suspected swine fever was reported. The information was transmitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishers and following investigation by the Officers of the Ministry the disease was confirmed.

The affected premises were still under restriction at the close of the year.

DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS.

In all cases of notifiable infectious diseases, the patient's bedding and clothing are removed for steam disinfection at the Disinfecting Station.

Minor repairs have had to be carried out to the disinfector, and although it is of considerable age it continues to render good service.

At premises infested with bed bugs the first line of attack has generally been spraying with an insecticide (Solution D), following the removal of wallpapers, skirting boards, etc. Where infestation is severe a second spraying is carried out 10–12 days after the first treatment.

This method entails some additional cost in the removal of wallpapers and woodwork, but it is free of the dangers of HCN, particularly when dealing with one house in a terrace of occupied buildings. HCN is used only where the structural arrangements of the property—detached or semi-detached—reduces to the very minimum the danger to those residing in the neighbourhood.

The furniture of tenants removed to new houses from Clearance Areas is, in every case, fumigated in the removal van with HCN. Bedding is collected separately for disinfection with steam. The separate treatment of the bedding enables the tenants to have delivery of all their belongings on the day of removal.

During the year 59 houses were disinfected and 25 houses were treated for vermin. Fumigation of furniture and effects of 28 families from Clearance Areas was carried out by a private contractor.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

Inspections were carried out at regular intervals.

Extensive alterations and improvements were effected at a tripe boiling premises following a severe fire.

There were no complaints received during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Improvements effected at factories and workshops during the year include the provision of seven water closets to existing premises. In addition, it was found necessary to call attention to unsatisfactory sanitary conditions at three factories and four workshops.

Proceedings were instituted against the occupier of a factory for the abatement of a nuisance arising from the emission of dust and grit caused in the manufacture of tarmacadam, etc. The case was heard at the Ossett Borough Court and the Magistrates made an order for the abatement of the nuisance.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	17	4	1
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	11	5	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	28	9	1

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	4	4	—	1
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	2	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (Section 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
[excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)]				
Total	10	8	—	1

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

REFUSE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL.

Two motor wagons are maintained for the collection and transport of refuse to the points of disposal. Vehicle No. 2 (Morris) was purchased in 1929, and is now due for replacement; wagon No. 1 (Dennis) has been in service since 1931.

The Dennis wagon is employed full-time on dustbin work, and the Morris on ashpit and dustbin emptying.

The staff of the department consists of two motor drivers, five loaders, and one tip man under my control and supervision.

Refuse disposal is effected at three points, viz.: Flushdyke, Queen's Drive and Cricket Field tips. Garbage, fish-offal, etc., is destroyed by incineration.

When compared with the previous year, the cost of the service shows an increase of £106 6s. 11d.—£1,775 0s. 7d. as against £1,668 13s. 8d. for the financial year 1936–37. This increase is due chiefly to an increase in the rate of workmen's wages, which came into operation at the commencement of the year, and to the additional number of houses in the district.

Of the total cost of £1,775 0s. 7d., wages and National Health Insurance contributions accounted for £1,336 5s. 2d.

Income to the Department amounted to £15 6s. 10d.

In reviewing the year's work purely from the cost point of view, the position compares very favourably with previous years. The charge for the service represents a cost per house of 7s. 8·4d. per annum, or 1·77 pence per week.

COSTS.

			Net cost.			Cost per ton.		
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Collection	...	...	803	4	5	...	2	6·9
Transport	...	...	652	16	9	...	2	1·1
Disposal	...	...	318	19	5	...	1	0·2
Totals			1775	0	7	5 8·2		

Comparative costs for the last 5 years:—

			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1937–38	...	...	1,775	0	7	...	5 8·2
1936–37	...	...	1,668	13	8	...	5 7·9
1935–36	...	...	1,677	17	10	...	5 8·1
1934–35	...	...	1,649	19	2	...	5 7·7
1933–34	...	...	1,606	1	11	...	5 7·0

CLEANSING COSTS IN RELATION TO POPULATION AND PREMISES.

	Per annum.	Per week. (52.)
COLLECTION.		
Net cost per 1,000 of population ...	£55·83	£1·07
Net cost per head of population ...	1s. 1·4d.	0·25d.
Net cost per 1,000 houses ...	£174·16	£3·34
Net cost per house ...	3s. 5·8d.	0·80d.

TRANSPORT.

Net cost per 1,000 of population ...	£45·45	£0·87
Net cost per head of population ...	10·91d.	0·29d.
Net cost per 1,000 houses ...	£141·25	£2·71
Net cost per house ...	2s. 9·9d.	0·65d.

	Per annum.	Per week. (52.)
DISPOSAL.		
Net cost per 1,000 of population ...	£22·2	£0·42
Net cost per head of population ...	5·33d.	0·10d.
Net cost per 1,000 houses ...	£69·16	£1·33
Net cost per house ...	1s. 4·6d.	0·31d.

COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL.

Net cost per 1,000 of population ...	£123·66	£2·37
Net cost per head of population ...	2s. 5·68d.	0·57d.
Net cost per 1,000 houses ...	£385	£7·40
Net cost per house ...	7s. 8·4d.	1·77d.

REFUSE COLLECTED IN RELATION TO POPULATION AND PREMISES.

Refuse collected per 1,000 population	434·5 tons	8·3 tons
Refuse collected per head of population	8·69 cwt.	0·16 cwt.
Refuse collected per 1,000 houses ...	1,350 tons	25·9 tons
Refuse collected per house ...	1·35 tons	0·51 cwt.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS.

Housing	429
Overcrowding	927
Verminous premises	58
Rat infested premises	6
Tents, vans and sheds	2
Factories and workshops (including bakehouses)	28
Slaughter-houses	981
Markets	53
Shops re food supplies	5
Shops, miscellaneous	6
Cowsheds and dairies	129
Privies and ashpits	127
Offensive trade premises	7
Fried fish shops	36
Keeping of animals and offensive accumulations	18
Smoke	8
Refuse removal	3
Drains inspected	149
Tips	53
Miscellaneous	127

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Light and ventilation improved	3
Rendered free from dampness	5
Food stores improved	2
Roofs repaired	5
External walls repaired	4
Chimneys repaired	1
New sinks fixed	30
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	34
Eaves-gutters repaired or renewed	4
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	2
Yard paving repaired	3
Windows repaired	1
Plasterwork repaired	11
Floors repaired	4
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	3
Ovens repaired or renewed	3
Coppers repaired or renewed	2
Cleansed and limewashed	2
Fallpipes disconnected from drains	8

Water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	17
Treated for vermin (bugs, beetles, etc.)	...	...	...	...	25
Disinfected	...	...	...	...	59
Other defects remedied	...	...	...	...	3

WATER-CLOSETS.

Provided in substitution of privies	...	...	...	...	59
Additional water-closets provided for existing property					11
Erected for new houses	...	...	...	...	132
Total number provided for houses	...	...	...	...	195
Total number provided for factories and workshops	...				7
Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	2
New pedestals fixed	...	...	...	...	4
Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	6

PRIVY MIDDENS.

Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Converted to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	59

ASHPITS.

Abolished (wet)	...	...	...	...	...	29
Abolished (dry)	...	...	...	...	...	7

ASHBINS.

Provided in lieu of ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	100
Provided for new houses	...	...	...	...	...	122
Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	27

DRAINS.

Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Under houses abolished or gullies removed				...	...	2
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	18
Self-cleansing gullies provided	20
Vent shafts provided	17

SCHOOLS.

Disinfected	18
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TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.

Camping grounds cleansed	2
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OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.

Removed	6
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MISCELLANEOUS	2
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SUMMARY.

NUISANCES FOUND.

Number found during year	265
Number brought forward from 1936	23
Number abated during year	...	...	...	...	...	272
Number outstanding end of 1937	...	...	...	...	...	16

NOTICES ISSUED.

Informal notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	137
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	135
Statutory notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	131
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	128

In conclusion I desire to tender to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee my thanks for the kindly consideration of matters referred to them, and to the Officers of the Council for ready co-operation during the year. In addition I would like to record my appreciation of the valuable service and assistance rendered by Mr. Tong, Additional Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Curtis, Clerk.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. WADE,

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

Town Hall, Ossett.

14th June, 1938.

